

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL

OF
COL. AARON BURR

(Continued by adjournment and held at the Capitol in the Hall of the House of Delegates,) for High Treason against the U. States.

TUESDAY, August 11.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. *Batts* observed that every crime consisted of a great many component parts, and the question was when upon analysis a jurymen says he has not committed himself upon two or three of these points, he can be regarded as an impartial jurymen. The intention is certainly an important feature in the crime. Fix twelve jurymen whose minds are made up as to his designs and col. Burr is already half condemned. These men would be prepared to find a verdict of guilty if the acts only could be proved, when twelve other impartial jurymen might be willing to acquiesce in the evidence of the acts, when they could not be satisfied from the testimony, that there was the least guilty intention. With what face could col. Burr's counsel stand before a jury thus predetermined upon going upon them as innocent intent?

Mr. *Burr* rose to narrow the argument not to extend it, not to add any thing more but to throw out of the discussion what had been accidentally introduced. That the public mind was prejudiced against him was an obvious fact; but how this prejudice had been produced he knew not. He had not wished this point to be at all introduced. Certain analogies had been introduced between treason and other crimes. It was his hope that the court would for the present dismiss such analogies, as they might hereafter be construed into opinions. It was evident enough that no jurymen could be impartial whose mind was made up as to the intention. In the case of slaying for instance, the act might be differently construed. It may be a murder, it may be a clergyable felony. Could a juryman be considered as impartial, that thinks the accused person guilty of a murder as intent?

Mr. *McRae* stated that it had never been his wish in this controversy before the court, to wander from the way, in order to defend a government that needs no defence, or to give an unnecessary wound to the bosom of the prisoner. He had most studiously avoided to excite the resentment or disturb the feelings of the opposite counsel. Frequent as had been the occasions when he was prompted to imitate their example; he had carefully avoided profiting by the opportunity; unless on one occasion when he had been forced to retaliate the attack. He should not however always pursue this course, if some of the opposite counsel should still persist in disregarding the admonitions of the court. He should attempt to retort with the force such attacks deserved in every case, and more especially in cases of this description. He declared before that court, before that people, and before the God of his being that he never felt the inhuman wish of demanding the blood of the prisoner; or of any human being. That man was a stranger to him who should attribute to him such a disposition. He wished the prisoner to have an impartial jury; and if there was a single one among those set over, who was not impartial, who was not capable of passing between the United States and Aaron Burr, he requested the court to reject him. As to the principles stated by Mr. *Martin* he did not intend to controvert them. He only differed with him in their application to the present case. Which of these jurymen has informed the court, that he has an ill will against Aaron Burr? a personal prejudice? and that on the question of treason, he has a bias against him? It is true they have formed some opinions about his intentions, but they have received no evidence on which they can form any opinions as to the question of actual treason. And as to these intentions they may have related to other acts, than those charged in the indictment; as to acts done without the district, which are not now before the court. The distinction which they have drawn between intentions and acts is perfectly clear and rational. These jurymen prove that they have adverted to this distinction, because they quote the opinion of one of the judges now on the bench who has formally adopted it. And if this impartiality does not reside in the bosom of the judge, what reason is there to ascribe less of it to the minds of the jurors?

Mr. *Hay* admitted that the prisoner was entitled to an impartial jury; but the question was, who was an impartial jurymen? He must be one said Mr. *Hay* that partakes of the common sentiments of the majority of the people among whom he resides. Will the court undertake to say that the majority of this district is incapable of judging properly? If so he would unite with Mr. *Martin* in saying that it was a libel on the state; and the majority would very truly return the compliment, by saying, you alone who brand us with this censure prove by this very act the prejudices with which you yourself are actuated. The opposite counsel have spoken of newspaper publications. He would venture to say that there is not a man of however remote a situation, or of however supine a disposition, who has not received some impressions on this subject. These impressions were taken up without any sentiment of ill will to the accused; or without even knowing him. Is it reasonable to pronounce, that with these impressions the majority is incapable of deciding fairly? There may perchance be some one ignorant man, who has received no impression upon this subject, some solitary Hermit that is shut up in the hollow of a tree; some human being cut off from all human concerns, into whose solitary bosom the history of these transactions has never yet penetrated; but such is not the picture of the world at large. Our society is divided into two great parties; he knew that these two were not to a man united on this occasion; but he knew too that there was not a man among them, who had not taken his side the one way or the other. Some authorities had been cited from *Reeves* and *MacNally*; they did not bear upon this case; but he should cite two others which did. The first was the case of *Callender*, where it was supposed sufficient to ask a jurymen, whether he had formed and delivered an opinion upon the point at issue. The other was from *2 Hawkins*, ch. 48, p. 418 on the subject of challenges where it is said to be no good cause of challenge, that a man is a jurymen on an indictment similar to that on which he has already found a verdict. Mr. *H.* commented upon these authorities at considerable length.

(A sketch of the remarks of Messrs *Wirt*, *Wickham* and *Randolph* is our next.)

The Chief Justice observed that the sole object of the constitution when it required an impartial jury was to have a fair trial; that is, no man should sit as a jurymen who was not ready to judge by the testimony. Why were the most distant connections excluded? Not because they were connections, but because the law presumed that they would not hear the testimony so impartially, as those who were not in that relation. Very probably the man himself might think that he was capable of giving a fair result; but the law will not admit of an exception. Now, it would be strange if the law had excluded a connection on the supposition that this might have influenced his judgment, and yet would be regardless of a man's having actually formed and expressed an opinion on the subject! It has been said (perhaps truly said) that in such a case as the present, an absolute state of indifference cannot be obtained. There certainly are cases where the law must bend to positive necessity; but then this necessity must first be proved before it can be proper to bend the law to its dictates. (The chief justice illustrated these positions by the rebellions of England and Ireland.) The alternative would in such a case be, either to have no trial at all, or to have it decided by partial jurymen. But the principle of law does not certainly bend, until it be established that all mankind are impressed with prejudices. This brings us then back to the law, and that disqualifies every man from serving, who has made up and declared an opinion as to the whole case itself. The court has not said that every slight impression brings him under this disqualification. There are different degrees of impressions. If these are so strong as to combat all truth and evidence—if they dispose a man, to one side with great complacency, and to resist the other with great force; reason declares that such a man is an incompetent jurymen. If a man declares on a trial for murder, that he knows not whether the man was killed, but he was sure that the prisoner had malice prepense and was determined to kill him, he is clearly an incompetent jurymen. The same principle is applicable to the cases of Burglary, and uttering false money. As to the particular case relative to the intention of the prisoner the court is of opinion, if a man thinks that the prisoner has been machinating treasonable designs

up to the time charged in the indictment, that in this case the impression is too strong to be consistent with that fairness due to the prisoner. In this case the court is of opinion that the jurymen ought to be set aside. The chief justice made many additional remarks, & then proceeded to apply his opinion to the cases of the jurymen, who were suspended yesterday.

1. *John H. Upshaw*, Chief Justice. Did you conceive that the prisoner was pursuing his treasonable designs up to the time charged in the indictment? A. Yes. C. J. Mr. Upshaw is not then qualified to serve, because his opinion of the treasonable design has extended thro' the whole of these transactions.

2. *Miles Selden*; 3. *Lewis Trueheart*; 4. *William Tancey*; 5. *Thomas Prosser*; 6. *Nathaniel Selden*; 7. *John W. Ellis*; and *Armistead T. Mason*, were successively set aside.

Mr. *Hay* then moved the court to award a new venire; and for such a number as would probably supply the number of deficient jurymen. He conceived that this number ought to exceed even the first panel. Perhaps 150 would not be too few.

Mr. *Burr* was sorry that any such inferences should be drawn from that panel. He conceived that very different ones ought to be made; and that when it was once demonstrated, that the officer of this court was honestly to seek for proper jurymen, the number could easily be completed.

Mr. *Wirt* hoped that when insinuations were thus thrown out against the marshal of the court, a man of as respectable a character as any in the state, he might be called in to justify himself.

Mr. *Wickham* objected to this panel, that it contained too many members of assembly and candidates for public office. The marshal should have gone among those who were not so much in the habit of expressing their political opinions.

Mr. *Wirt* appealed to the panel itself as the best proof of the intelligence and integrity of those who had been selected. It had been announced from the bench itself, that some very complicated doctrines of treason were to be settled during the trial. It was natural therefore that the marshal should look for the most enlightened men, and that he should light upon some of those very persons whom the people had before selected for their public concerns.

The Chief Justice stated, that the difficulty of getting jurors was now in some measure removed, as the opinion of the court was now known and the marshal would not summon a man, whose opinion he had previously understood, although he ought not then to interrogate him on the subject; and would have a good reason for not placing him on his panel, if he should inform him that his opinions were strongly in conflict with the test laid down by the court.

After a desultory conversation, the court awarded a venire for 48; and then adjourned.

THURSDAY, August 13.

Mr. *Burr* observed, that just before coming into court he had received a copy of the panel awarded yesterday. It was deficient in not having the places of residence affixed to the name of the jurors. He should perhaps require till the day after to-morrow to examine it. After some conversation, the court determined to adjourn till Saturday, 11 o'clock.

Some conversation then ensued respecting the subpoena duces tecum, when Mr. *Hay* stated that he had found gen. *Eaton's* letter, among certain papers transmitted by Mr. *Rodney*, and had filed it with the clerk. As to gen. *Wilkinson's* letter of the 21st October, he had not found it amongst those papers; but would seek for it again.

The Public are informed, that the CARRIERS of this paper are not authorised, but strictly forbidden to sell papers in the streets; and the Editor cautions all persons against purchasing from them, as he will put the law in force against offenders.

August 17.

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, on King and Henry streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfeld.

May 1.

From the Boston Gazette of Thursday.

After the details by the ship *Arab* had been prepared for the press, we received by the Packet, captain Scott, who arrived yesterday afternoon, from Liverpool, files of London papers to July 3, which afford some reason for believing, that the Russian army, though it has met with considerable loss in the late engagements, was not discouraged; nor were the means of a continued resistance thought to be materially affected. The London Courier of the 30th June, states, that the battles which commenced on the 9th and ended the 14th, were very bloody, and attended with great loss on both sides; that the last one was the most desperate conflict ever recorded in history; which, although terminated against the Russians, in consequence of some mistake in manœuvring a part of the army, was nevertheless attended with immense loss to the French; this was proved by the successful retreat which the Russians made on that occasion. Another paper states, that the battle was so dreadful, that both parties remained for some time after the battle, in nearly the same position as before it; and that in point of loss or important advantages, it was considered as an event in which neither could claim a decisive victory. The following is of July 2, 3 P. M. "We have just been favored with a sight of a letter from Königsberg, received by a gentleman of the first respectability on whom we can fully rely. It places the battle of the 14th in a very different point of view from the French account. So far from being a defeat, and in favor of the French, it states, with confidence, that the consequences of the battle, which was very bloody on both sides, will in the end be to the advantage of the allies; that only a part of the Russian army was engaged; that they fell back as a matter of prudence, and not from defeat; that many French prisoners were brought into Königsberg on that day; and at the departure of the letter they had no fears for the perfect safety of the town.

Some unofficial accounts state, that not only Königsberg, but Pillau and Memel had been taken by the French.

Alexandria was not to be evacuated, gen. *Moore* having been dispatched with a large reinforcement to that quarter.

The Russian official account of the battle of the 14th, was expected in London on the 3d or 4th of July.

The second and third expeditions will sail immediately for the continent.

Friedland is situated near Prussian Eylau, and is about 5 German miles from Königsberg.

A revolution is said to have taken place in Turkey, and the Grand Seignior deposed and beheaded, together with his ministers.

In a division of the two houses of parliament, on the address to the king, in answer to his speech, the parties stood thus: House of Lords, majority for the ministers, 93. House of Commons, 195.

From the Boston Palladium of Friday.

By captain Scott from Liverpool we have received London papers to the 3d ultimo.

Of the French victory of the 14th June, they contain the same account furnished by the Paris papers, brought to that city by the prince Borghese. They also state a rumor, that on the 15th of June, Bonaparte followed up his victory of the preceding day, by successes which nearly annihilated the remains of the Russian army; but if we may credit a letter from Königsberg, nothing extraordinary was done from the 14th to the 17th of June, when that city still remained in the hands of the Prussians; and as the Russians have been stated to have a large corps of reserve, other important battles may be expected before the fate of Europe is decided, although there is little reason for the British to hope the result will be agreeable to their wishes.

There is no rumour of negotiations. The king of Sweden is very ready in giving one sort of proof of his hostility to the French. He has successively declared in a state of blockade every place communicating with the Baltic which has come into their possession. He has just announced the blockade of Danzig.

The news of the British misfortunes in Egypt, has reached London, but it is still intended to endeavor to retain possession of that country.

The eiderant king of Naples has been unsuccessful in a new expedition against his late dominions.

The British expedition for Stralsund, has sailed in two divisions, but will arrive too late to render any service.

The late ministers have tauntingly ex-

quired of the present, whether to pursue a less conciliatory course to neutrals, than that adopted by the late administration. The answer has been, that what might not be right, might afterwards be best to do. Gen. *Crawford's* expedition to Helena on the 26th of April.

Great numbers of American ships are to sail from the ports of S. America.

Sir John Duckworth is to be in the channel fleet, as command.

Among the British squadron ordered to the Baltic, is the captain Linzee.

The accommodation of the Pickens, American envoy, to a London paper.

The late papers shew that British ministers are anxious for the preservation of peace with America, that the negotiation of peace was in a favorable train; imagine our envoys would wait for the particular instruction from the Emperor in the Wasp.

Four Dutch soldiers had been at Hamburg for misleading trades to desertion; most of them had been ordered to be present at the execution.

The splendid embassy from Russia to the emperor of France, have been refused admission to capital. On its arrival at the Chinese court, with a letter from the emperor to his brother, desiring him to make the best of his journey, to extend it beyond what was ordered.

Alexandria Daily

THURSDAY, August 13.

One of the seamen, (D) to obtain whom the outrage was said to be a native of St. Domingo. He is a mix of Spanish. When a boy, and brought away as an apprentice to a ship, who was his death, which happened at sea, but soon afterwards his mistress, being then alone, it is not probable he realized.

CHRISTOPHER AND PETER, fish print in noticing the affair, says, "Christopher is of British birth, and his government is one who have had the honor to receive his majesty under general Forbes, and under colonel Peiton's adherents are who accompanied Lie Clerc, left him.

JAMES M. BROOK, esq. from the state of Delaware his seat as Representative in the Congress of the United States.

To the Editor of the Palladium.

I HAVE observed in the Herald, and other papers, that it is deemed it only necessary to see them without consideration, as a court of equity for the purpose of the affair of the Chesapeake and through that channel expect a correct knowledge of the facts and circumstances of the parties concerned, will be more than the mere parties concerned, will Respectfully, I am, JAMES M. BROOK, Near Hampton, Aug. 3.

We extract the following from a paper of the 21st of June, upon which we have last week, has, as to be expected, excited a nation in America. It was the President, and some of the government on the occasion of this country in the opinion of the Americans, nation upon this man's P. contumacious impudence.

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might afterwards be best to adhere to.

Gen. Crayford's expedition sailed from
St. Helena on the 26th of April for the Rio
de la Plata.

Great numbers of American vessels con-
tinue to sail from the ports of G. Britain to
S. America.

Sir John Duckworth is to hoist his flag
in the channel fleet, as second in com-
mand.

Among the British squadron said to be
ordered to the Baltic, is the Maida, of 74
captain Linzee.

The accouchment of the lady of Mr.
Pinckney, American envoy, is mentioned
in a London paper.

The late papers shew that the present
British ministers are anxious for the pre-
servation of peace with America. Repost
states, that the negotiation on the return
travels was in favorable train; but we would
imagine our envoys would feel obliged to
wait for the particular instructions sent by
Mr. P. in the Wasp.

"Four Dutch soldiers have been shot
at Hamburg for misleading their com-
rades to desertion; most of the garrison
of Hamburg was ordered thither to be
present at the execution."

(Hamburg paper.)

The splendid embassy from the emperor
of Russia to the emperor of China is said
to have been refused admittance into the
capital. On its arrival at the great wall,
the ambassador was met by an officer from
the Chinese court, with a letter and presen-
t from the emperor to his brother of Russia, &
desiring him to make the best of his way
back, his Imperial majesty being unwilling,
after so long a journey, to allow him to
extend it beyond what was necessary!

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, August 20.

One of the scamen, (Daniel Martin)
to obtain whom the outrage was commit-
ted, who is said to be a native of West-
port, is ascertained to have been born in
St. Domingo. He is a mixture of Indian
and Spanish. When a boy he was taken
and brought away as an apprentice, by a
captain Howland, who was there on a whal-
ing voyage. He lived with captain H. till
his death, which happened about four years
ago, but soon afterwards ran away from
his mistress, being then about 19 years of
age. It is not probable he was ever natu-
ralized.

CHRISTOPHE AND PETION. An Eng-
lish print in noticing the affairs of Hayti,
says, "Christophe is of British birth, and
part of his government is composed of men
who have had the honor to serve his Bri-
tannic majesty under generals Williamson
and Forbes, and under colonel Lapontee;
while Petion's adherents are a set of men
who accompanied Le Clerc, and afterwards
left him.

JAMES M. BROOK, esq. lately removed
from the state of Delaware, has resigned
his seat as Representative of that state in
the Congress of the United States.

To the Editor of the Public Ledger.

Sir,
I HAVE observed several publica-
tions in the Herald, and other prints, cal-
culated to injure my character, and have
deemed it only necessary to say, that I have
seen them without considering it my duty
to reply, as a court of enquiry will shortly
emerge for the purpose of investigating
the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard
and through that channel the public may
expect a correct knowledge of facts; there-
fore any publication on my part would be
iness and improper. Something more
substantial than the mere declarations of
the parties concerned, will be required.
Respectfully, I am, Sir, Your's, &c.
JAMES BARRON.

Near Hampton, Aug. 3, 1807.

We extract the following article from a
London paper of the 21st of June.—"Cap-
tain Love's letter, upon which we animad-
verted last week, has, as was reasonably
to be expected, excited a very strong sen-
sation in America. It was sent express to
the President, and some strong measures
it is supposed will be resorted to by the
government on the occasion. The promp-
titude of this country in protesting against
captain Love's conduct, will, it is hoped,
win to the Americans the sense of their
unjust and impudent."

A letter from an officer of rank at Monte
Video to his friend in England, states the im-
portant fact of the people of Buenos Ayres
having declared themselves an independent
nation.

"MONTE VIDEO, March 16.

"An event of the most extraordinary
nature has just come to our knowledge,
which is, that the people of Buenos Ayres,
with a Frenchman of the name of Liniers
at their head, have declared themselves
an independent nation, like North Ameri-
ca. In answer to a flag of truce, they say
that if we support them in this object, they
will receive us with open arms, as their
deliverers; but, on the contrary, if we
want to make the country a colony to G.
Britain, they will contest it to the last inch.
In the mean time, we are obliged to con-
tent ourselves with remaining as we are,
as our general wisely conceives his force
too small to divide, by leaving a garrison
here, and with the remainder to attack
Buenos Ayres; he therefore has determin-
ed to wait reinforcements, or perhaps, as
they are quarrelling among themselves,
we may at last be called on to settle the
dispute. I have been with the general
50 miles up the country which is one con-
tinued flat, as we are told, of 500 leagues
without even a hill. It is thinly inhabited,
and those poor & wretched in the extreme,
owing to the narrow policy and oppression
of the Spaniards. They are as you know
from what has been written of the country,
of a dark copper color, with remarkable
long black hair; but I think, the finest mus-
cular made men I ever beheld: in gen-
eral they are very tall. I think the women
extremely handsome; they live to be sure
in the greatest filth. I do not exaggerate
when I tell you the price of an ox is a
dollar, and of a very good horse from two
to five. With both of these animals the
whole face of the country for miles is cov-
ered."

PUBLIC SALE.

At twelve o'clock on Saturday next, will be
sold at the Coffee House, 100 shares of Alex-
andria Marine Stock, on a credit of sixty days
for approved notes.

P. G. Marsteller.
ats.

Pickling Vinegar.

200 gallons excellent Cider Vinegar
Pennsylvania Virgin Honey, fit for Mead
or other purposes
A few boxes fresh Lemons, in good order
Limes and Raisins in boxes, &c.
* * An assortment of Groce-
ries as usual.
For sale by

August 20. Thomas Simms.
3t*

The Subscriber has on Hand,
About 20,000 feet Mahogany,
of a good quality; which he will sell low for
cash or on a short credit, by the log or plank.

August 20. John Muir.
eost 2aw3w
N. B. He still continues to carry on the
Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, in the neat-
est and most fashionable manner.
A Journeyman Cabinet-ma-
ker wanted.

LANDING,

From on board the brig LOUISA, from MA-
DEIRA,
AND FOR SALE,

4 pipes
8 hds.
8 quarter-casks, } Choice
Shipped by Messrs Murdoch, Yuille, Ward-
rop and Co. Of the same quality as they have
for some years past sent to Judge Washing-
ton and others for their own use, and which
is deemed very superior.

August 20. William Hodgson.
d

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the honorable the circuit court of the dis-
trict of Columbia, in a suit depending, in
Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein
Colin Auld, administrator of Robert Milli-
gan, deceased, is complainant, and William
Wilson, defendant, will be exposed to PUB-
LIC SALE, on SATURDAY, the FIFTH
day of SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN
o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee-house
in the town of Alexandria, for ready mo-
ney,

ALL the said William Wilson's right and
undivided interest in the whole of the lands
heretofore attached to the Keep-Trust furnace,
being about 1400 acres, with the exception of
the works and 221 acres sold to the govern-
ment of the United States, lying in Berkley,
now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

Charles Lee,
Tho's Swann, } Com'rs.
August 4. 2awts

District of Columbia.
County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
Alexander McKinzie, complainant,
vs.
Jesse Green, Thomas Preston, & Wm. Harper, defendants.
The defendant Jesse Green, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Jesse Green, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Jesse Green, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Thomas Preston and William Harper, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Jesse Green, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.
A Copy. Teste.
G. Deneale, C. C.
August 13. law2m

District of Columbia.
County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
James Sanderson, complainant,
vs.
Francis Peyton, and Cuthbert Powell, defendants.
The defendant Francis Peyton, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Francis Peyton, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Francis Peyton, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Cuthbert Powell, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Francis Peyton, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.
A Copy. Teste.
G. Deneale, C. C.
August 15. law2w

District of Columbia.
County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
Nathaniel S. Pierce, complainant,
vs.
Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, defendants.
The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.
A Copy. Teste.
G. Deneale, C. C.
August 12. law2m

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Margherita Eakin*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of February next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And all those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 10th day of August, 1807.
Fredericka Augusta Helena Eakin,
August 10. Administratrix.
Dayen

District of Columbia.
County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
Ebenezer Thompson, complainant,
vs.
Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, defendants.
The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.
A Copy. Teste.
G. Deneale, C. C.
August 12. law2m

District of Columbia.
County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
James Sanderson, complainant,
vs.
Hannay and Logan, and Wm. Hodgson, defendants.
The Defendants Hannay and Logan, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Hannay and Logan, are not inhabitants of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants Hannay and Logan, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant William Hodgson, do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants Hannay and Logan, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of said county.
A Copy. Teste.
G. Deneale, C. C.
August 12. law2m

District of Columbia.
County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
John Stickney, complainant,
vs.
Elpalet Loring and John G. Ladd, defendants.
The defendant Elpalet Loring, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Elpalet Loring, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Elpalet Loring, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant John G. Ladd, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to, the said absent defendant, Elpalet Loring, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house, of said county.
A Copy. Teste.
G. Deneale, C. C.
August 12. law2m

New Novels,
Just received, for Sale by R. GRAY.
ST. CLAIR, or the Heiress of Desmond, by Miss Owenson, author of the Wild Irish Girl. Novels of St. Dominick, &c. Price One Dollar. Wild Irish Girl, One Dollar Twenty-five Cents. Marguerita, or the Innocencies of the heart, One Dollar Twenty-five Cents.
R. GRAY has just received Dr. Rees's Cyclopaedia, vol. 3th, Part 1st. Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies, which must be paid for in advance.
August 4.
PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Alex
Vol. VII. 1
SALES AT VENDUE.
Every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.
ALL kinds of goods which are on limit and the prices of which are established any time be viewed and purchased at the usual time and prices.
P. G. Marsteller, v. m.
FOR SALE,
20 Hds. South-west Mountain
Tobacco,
Selected for the West-India market.
ALL SO.
1 pipe } London Hill Wine,
1 half pipe } excellent quality.
4 q. casks } Wm. Hodgson.
July 31.
Twenty thousand lbs.
Rico Green Coffee and
Cocoa Beans, received per sch'r. Fletcher
and Miller, from St. Thomas—
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
or
C. Powell.
July 31.
NOW LANDING,
From on board the brig *Dolphin* and schooner
Albatross, from Boston, & schooner *Freight*
from Portland, and sch'r *Zephia* from W.
and Nova Scotia, and for Sale by
Lawson & Fowler:
150 tons Plaster Paris
21 hds. } New-England Rum
50 hds. }
34 hds. Molasses
3 pipes French Brandy
10 yds. Holland Gin
210 boxes brown Soap
20 do. mould }
20 do. Opt } Candles
10 do. spermaceti }
24 hds. full Mackerel
20 do. whale Oil
20 cases Claret
40 boxes fresh Lemons, and
A quantity of Cheese.
August 3.
FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
Assortment of BROAD CLOTHS,
Eleven to eighteen shillings sterling each
part of them inclined to drawback.
Revers Duck.
French Brandy.
Cachoua Wine, in half pipes and quarts.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Chestnut, and Stone Lime.
May 7.
JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms
3000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
24 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Card
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
26 hds. south Potomac Tobacco
May 11.
Twenty-five Dollars Reward
FOR ANY, sometime in the month
of November or December last,
A NEGRO MAN by the name of
who was hired in the town of A
to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was ab
years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11
high, very straight, of rather a yellowish
complexion, stutters a little, has
voice, and generally seems humble an
when spoken to. He had a wife at Co
meantime, in the county of Caroline, an
perhaps now he lurking in that neighb
but I think it more probable he has
gone to the state of Virginia, and broug
will give the above reward; if in the
Maryland and brought to me I will gi
Dollars reward.
Baldwin M. I
Virginia, Westmoreland
county, July 24. [30]